

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Prop'r.  
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### The Sentinel and Congress.

We give below the communication and the editorial in the *Sentinel*, which caused such a sensation in the House of Representatives on Monday last; and also the debate thereon:

For the Sentinel.

### Treason! Treason!! Treason!!!

Gentlemen—it is rumored on the street, that there is a resolution before Congress—in secret session—to open irregular negotiations for peace. This is not only treason, but, under the circumstances, it is treachery of the most infamous character. If you please, let me know whether it be true or not. The people of Virginia, *certainly*, and, I believe, the people of the Confederacy generally, will not allow themselves to be led by traitorous Congressmen after this fashion.

Our correspondent, "Q," refers to a report which is pretty common up on the street, and which has excited so far as it has given any credit, the utmost surprise and indignation among our people. What the citizens of *Virginia*, at least, think of such revolutionary motions as are therein referred to, may be seen in the noble action of our House of Delegates on Tuesday last. Propositi non a white more disorderly, ruinous and fatal than those referred to by "Q" were indefinitely postponed in the prompt and most indignant manner, by a vote of 101 to 2. That vote spoke for *Virginia* in substance and in manner. We do not doubt but that the honor of the State is satisfactorily represented in Congress, and no one of her delegates, at least, could have a part in such exceedingly reprehensible and intolerable proceeding as are mentioned.

If there be, indeed, a single member remaining in Congress who is in favor of seeking peace—by the Occoquan road, instead of the regular authorized mode of negotiation which the Constitution has provided, and which he has sworn to support, he knows but little of the temper of the people, if he supposes he would meet with the least encouragement or toleration or escape the most indignant reprobation. The sentiment of Gov. Vance is the sentiment of our whole people, and the sworn duty of our legislators. Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war, be in *solid column*. There is neither dignity, honor, nor safety in any other; nothing but folly, treason and ruin.

A full report of the proceedings is given in the *Sentinel*, which we find copied into the *Petersburg Express*, the *Sentinel* never having reached us. Mr. Orr, of Miss., said he rose to a question of privilege, in reference to an article in a newspaper of this city. The Speaker decided that this was not a question of privilege; the gentleman could only proceed by leave of the House. Mr. Orr, after leave of the House, rose to a personal explanation. He had the clerk to read an article from the *Sentinel*, of the 14th inst., headed "Treason." He then said:

Mr. Speaker—The editor of this paper is the public and private printer of this House, and is the commonly received organ of the Executive. This is my apology for noticing the slanderous article which I have had the clerk to read. It is apparent to this House, and to those who are familiar with our proceedings, that the article is intended as a criticism upon the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted by me on Thursday. It is no less than a grave charge of treason against that committee, and an implication of like import against the members of this House who were cognizant of the substance of the report, and voted to receive it in secret session. I trust that the reputation of the members composing the committee is sufficient to satisfy the country that the article is false and slanderous. The deliberations of the committee upon the report were presided over by the venerable, pure and distinguished member from Virginia, Mr. Rives—Would he have so presided from week to week where treason was plotted? Would he have voted, as he did in open session, to go into secret session to receive that report? Would his colleague (Mr. DeJarnette) Gen. Aikens, of Tennessee, Mr. Witherspoon, of South Carolina, Mr. Turner, of North Carolina, and Mr. Smith, of Alabama, have given their sanction to a "treasonable" report? Are they capable of *treachery of the most infamous character*? Can it be that they have brought forward "a disorderly, ruinous and fatal proposition"—"reprehensible and intolerable," and having "neither dignity, honor nor safety" in it? But of the Virginia delegation, Messrs. Rives and DeJarnette were not alone in voting to receive the report—Mr. Wickham, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. McMullen voted with them, aware at the time of its substance, and thus, they, too, fall under the rod of the power behind the throne of the *Sentinel*.

In this return, this calumny against members of this House, it is necessary to divide the contents of the report, or the action of the House thereon, although it is with me (as announced when I presented it) a matter of indifference, whether it should be considered in open or secret session. If the writer of the article ever saw the resolutions, he has knowingly falsified them. If he has not seen them, but supposes them to be as he states, then, according to his own report, he betrays gross ignorance in asserting that "a resolution to open irregular negotiations, through commissioners, with Lincoln for peace," would constitute treason and a greater criminality in presuming to arraign worthy and patriotic men for something of which he is ignorant. Why should they be subject to this malignant criticism? For the sake of the argument, let it be conceded that they have proposed to send commissioners to Washington, "to open irregular negotiations for peace." These commissioners might be sent with no other power than to confer and consult with the authorities there on terms of an honorable peace, with instructions to report the result of such conference to the President and to this House. Such negotiations would be "irregular," and yet they might, I think would, if ratified by the treaty making power, secure an honorable and satisfactory peace. Who but a madman would denounce these means and this result as "treachery of the most infamous character?"

From the supposed relationship of this nation to maintain men in power, it may have been intended, in indulging in bitter de-

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## VOLUME II.

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unction, to have the effect of intimidating the advocates of an honorable and peaceful settlement of the war. If this was the design, or implied, that the *Sentinel* was or is the organ of the President, or that he is responsible for its conduct, is utterly destitute of truth.

Mr. Turner enquired by what authority the gentleman from Mississippi makes the

movement is not in the hands of timid, or timid-servant men. Sustained as they are by a volume of sentiment in the country, and in the army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined that in some form, the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation.

Mr. Barksdale—By the highest authority, and I will not permit it to be called in question.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, said:

I should not, myself, have paid any attention to the article in the *Sentinel*. I should have allowed it to pass in silence, as I have ever made it a rule of action to let editors alone. But the vote of the House, in refusing to allow the introduction of the resolution, the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Lester), recited this matter in a more serious aspect.

Mr. Chilton did not, however, consider the vote, as to some extent, endorse the *Sentinel*. As long as that vote stands in the scale of this body, I can take no part in its deliberations. I say this in perfect respect to the members here; and I do not wish my withdrawal to be considered as at all contemptuous, but dictated solely by that respect which I feel, and by which I have, through life, endeavored to be governed.

Mr. Chilton did not ensure the vote resulting to suspend the rules in order to the introduction of the resolution, when so many important matters demand the attention of the House, as endorsing the articles referred to.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, concurred in the opinion that the vote on the introduction of the resolution did not indicate that the House endorsed the article referred to. He had called on any member of the House, who thought there was anything treasonable in his resolution to say so, and no one had so expressed his self.

Mr. Gray, of La., stated that he had voted against the suspension of the rules not because he believed the imputation contained in the article to be just, but because he thought the discussion of the subject by the House would be productive of any good.

Mr. Garland, of Ark., with a view to change the subject, and to introduce one in his judgment more important, moved to take up the bill to increase the export duty on cotton, and tobacco.

Mr. McMullen, of Va., desired to make a remark.

Mr. Garland—I object.

Mr. McMullen—Mr. Speaker, I simply desire—

The Speaker—No debate is in order, and objection has been made.

Mr. McMullen—I simply desire—

The Speaker—The gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat.

Mr. McMullen—I desire to enter my protest against—

The Speaker—The gentleman must take his seat on the chair so ordered.

Mr. McMullen (taking his seat), said, (and the interruptions of the Speaker's gavel), I intend (rap, rap) to enter my (rap) protest (rap, rap, rap) on the (rap, rap) journal. I know my rights and will maintain them. Loud and distinct rattling.

On the motion to suspend, to take up the bill referred to, the vote stood—aye 51, nays 16 and the bill was taken up and considered until the expiration of the morning hour without being voted on.

The bill imposes a duty of five cents per pound on tobacco, and an additional duty of five cents per pound of cotton, to be paid in specie or in coins of the six per cent non taxable bonds.

On the motion to suspend, to allow the introduction of the resolution, resulted ayes 32, no 33.

A two thirds vote being required to suspend the rules, the resolution was not introduced.

Mr. Akins, of Tenn., thought all such newspaper articles unworthy of notice. He cared nothing for the charges of the corruscating, or for the opinion of the editor who endorsed them; but this paper was and is to be the organ of the Administration, and if this was the case, he could say that the Administration had lent itself to a most notorious calumny on the motives of gentlemen on this floor.

The resolution he had offered on this subject had no squinting toward treason. Any gentleman on this floor thought so, let him rise in his seat and say it.

He had, from the highest patriotic and prudential considerations passed by a thousand errors of the Administration. He had not publicly assailed the Administration, but the article in the *Sentinel* was evidently laid in, part, on a resolution he had offered on this subject, and, of course, alluded to himself.

He did not desire these resolutions to be considered in secret session, but was willing to have them published to the world. But if the charges referred to alluded to him and his resolutions, he pronounced them infamously false.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., desired to state a matter of fact in connection with this subject.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia—"I object."

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection, and allow the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Russell objected to any discussion of this subject. He declined to withdraw.

Mr. Barksdale moved to suspend the rules so as to allow him to state a fact.

The motion was agreed to—aye 48, no 17.

Mr. Barksdale then said that the House presented the extraordinary spectacle of permitting itself to be diverted from its pressing, legitimate and solemn duties by an anonymous article, the structures of which was based upon what was asserted to be a mere rumor.

Protest Marshals, Enrolling Officers, Militia Officers and Magistrates are requested to arrest as impostors, all persons claiming to be Agents for the Hospitals in this State, who have not written authority approved by me.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon, Medical Director.

WALTER A. THOMPSON, Superintendent.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsboro, for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 23d instant. All boxes, properly marked and weighed, will be taken charge of and delivered to the Medical Director.

Brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

WALTER A. THOMPSON.

WALTER A. THOMPSON.</p

# Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.

## Newspaper.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.	
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

## A State Convention.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the House of Commons yesterday, that two propositions were submitted for calling a Convention of the State of North Carolina. The first we publish in full this morning, and leave for the reader's consideration, without comment, until we have opportunity to submit our views in full. It will be seen, however, that it was tabbed by 19 majority, the vote being 52 for laying on the table, and 39 against.

The second proposition, our Reporter has furnished us with only a synopsis of, but we expect to publish it in full in our next. This bill proposes to submit the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people; and at the same time Delegates to be elected to the Convention; and in the event the majority of the people shall vote "Convention" then it shall assemble at Raleigh on the third Monday in March, &c. This bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

We submit only the naked statement of facts for the present.

## From Wilmington.

The *Carolinian* of the 19th, says—Mr. Orr Venable carried a flag of truce within the enemy's lines on yesterday, and returned last night. The details are meagre, as the officer in charge could obtain very little information from the enemy. We are happy to learn, however, that Gen. Whiting and Col. Lan b, both doing well.

The slaughter in the Fort was immense.—The killed and wounded, we are informed, will reach five or six hundred.

A large number of letters was received, which will immediately be forwarded, by our prompt and efficient Post Master, to their respective destinations. May God comfort the bereaved, who will never receive letters from loved and familiar hands.

## The Situation.

There is nothing new from below, and the relative situation of the forces facing each other remain unchanged, since our issue yesterday. We have made no movement, and the enemy seems content to watch us, from within his entrenchments.

We learn from good authority, that the number of gunboats now in the river amount to seventeen, and are quietly riding at anchor in the rear of Fort Fisher. We had rumors of all kinds flying about the streets during the day, but our people are learning to treat such things at their true value, and fail to affect their demeanor or digestion. Should any new movement become necessary, our readers will be advised of it in due time.

The following list comprises all the wounded that have been received so far at General Hospital No. 4:

Capt. James S. Lane, Co. D, 40th N. C. T., eyes, slight.

Daniel Benfield, Co. K, 42d N. C. T., mouth, dangerously—Charlottesville, N. C.

W. T. Thigpen, Co. D, 66th N. C., contusion of face—Kinston, N. C.

W. H. Kennedy, Co. H, 66th N. C., contusion of hip—Hillsville, N. C.

Elijah Waters, Co. D, 66th contusion—Jacksonville, N. C.

W. A. Darrell, Co. H, 27th Georgia, gunshot in back, severe—McDonald, Ga.

John C. Smith, Co. A, 27th Georgia, contusion shoulders, severe—Tuscaloosa, Ga.

Daniel E. Simms, Co. H, 51st N. C., leg &—Fayetteville, N. C.

Josiah L. Watts, Co. H, 5th N. C., flesh wound cheek—Mount Pleasant, N. C.

Josiah Young, Co. I, 5th N. C., contusion right hand—McRae's Store, N. C.

With the exception of Capt. Lane, the above were all wounded in skirmishing in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf.

## A Correction.

We are informed that our article of yesterday, respecting Yankee prisoners going at large, was based upon a misconception. The men spoken of were *deserters* from the Yankee army, received under General Order, No. 65, en route to Richmond. A few of them at a time have been allowed to walk about for a limited time, in the day only. They have been confined at night. And if the guard were not recreant, they had no opportunity to visit kitchens and communicate with servants. We hope the statement of their doing so, was a mistake. We are glad to hear they have been sent off.

A meeting of Stockholders of the Deep River Transportation Company was held in this city on January 12th. C. B. Mallett, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. P. Williamson requested to act as Secretary. Messrs. C. B. Mallett, W. J. Hawkins, J. N. Heck, B. R. Williamson and Kemp P. Battle were elected Directors.

The Directors appointed Col. J. W. Heck President, and W. J. Norwood, Treasurer of the Company; and the President, was authorized to employ a Superintendant.

The object of this Company is to transport goods and passengers on Cape Fear and Deep Rivers from Gulf to Buckhorn. Boats will be run from the present termination of the Chat-ham R. R. to the extremity of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

Col. Mallett informs us he furnished Gov. Vance with a copy of his report as to the actual number of Exempt in the State, and he presumes, he gave it to the *Conservative* for publication. All right—nobody to blame.

C. B. Mallett's report shows, as we stated when we noticed his correction, that there are 5130 exempt as State officers (Justices of the Peace, Militia Officers, &c. &c.) and 7,885 on account of physical disability. 13 Eastern counties in the enemy's lines, and 7 Western counties, in which there are no Enrollment officers, not included.

The Fayetteville *Observer*, speaking of Mr. Orr's inflammatory speech, in this paper, from the remarks of Mr. Orr we infer that some scheme is on foot in Congress to ignore the President and Senate and to institute negotiations with the Yankees in some way unknown to the Constitution. And it is possible that the renegade Foote of Tennessee, who said when captured that he was "going to Washington to negotiate a peace," was the organ of this clique.

## A Sensible View.

The Goldsboro *State Journal*, in a sensible editorial upon the articles that have appeared in the two Wilmington papers, casting the blame for the fall of Fort Fisher—one throwing the blame upon one of our Generals, and the other upon others, says it would be better to wait till things cool down, and till the field is clear of smoke, before we attempt anything which may blast the character of the men who have made all sorts of human sacrifices for the cause. And it will come at the facts by and by.

## New Advertisements.

Negroes for sale by L. L. Hassell. House and lot for sale by Wm. Robinson, Goldsboro.

Teacher wanted, address Dr. R. E. Williams, Warrington, or W. T. Alston, Yorbaud House, Raleigh.

Special order, by John W. Riley, Assistant Adjutant General.

## Attention Junior Volunteers.

The Richmond *Examiner* has the following editorial concerning the remarks of Mr. Orr of Mississippi, in the House of Representatives on Monday concerning negotiations:

Let Mr. Lincoln understand that there is a member of the Confederate Congress, who is determined to negotiate with him whether he will or not. Mr. Orr will take no denial whatever. If Lincoln says he will have no dealings with Orr at all, or sets him at defiance, he says boldly, "Dunciadum will be met by defiance." This movement is not in the hands of timid or time-serving men.

They are determined that some form of the statesmanship of the country should be invoked in an honest effort to end this "carnival of death by negotiation." How perceptory is Mr. Orr! It is in vain that the Federal government, through all its officials, civil and military, from the President down, say uniformly and decidedly that they have no negotiations to hold with us; no capitulations, no terms, nor conditions; that there is nothing to be done but to lay down our arms and submit to their mercy and discretion.

Orr knows better: he has a negotiation ready, which he determined shall at once be entered upon, whereby this Confederacy is to be recognized in a treaty with the United States as an independent power, without the aid of any talk of reconstruction.

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